necessary infrastructural facilities have been provided by the concerned State Governments and adequate number of Judges have been appointed in the High Court.

Proposals received from the Government of West Bengal and the Union territory administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in consultation with Calcutta High Court for establishing Benches of the High Court in North Bengal and at Port Blair respectively are engaging the attention of the Government.

No specific, complete proposal has been received from other State Governments .

Objection by M.R.T.P. on Air India's "Mahalucky Rajah" Scheme

449. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA; Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that MRTP Commission has objected against the Air India's "MAHALUCKY RAJAH" Scheme; if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether it is also a fact that MRTP Commission takes cognisance of any possible breach of fair trade practice norms even against international competition; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop MRTp Commission's interferring in such competition with foreign companies involving public or private sector companies of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM); (a) The MRTP Commission had passed an exparte Order of Injunction on 9.10.1991 restraining Air India from carrying on MAHALUCKY RAJAH' Scheme. Subsequently, the High Court of Bombay has set aside the exparte order and has directed the Commission to hear Air India before passing any order of injunction.

(b) and (c) The MRTP Act, 1969 extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir; the MRTP Commission is empowered to inquire into restrictive, unfair or moncpcd stic trade practices in terms of the provisions laid down under the aforesaid Act. The Commission is a quasi-judicial body and is required to follow the provisions and procedure laid down in the MRTP Act, 1969; MRTP Regulations, 1991 and Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Vacancies of Judges in various High Courts

450. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE ANT. COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there are not enough judges either in the High Court or in the lower courts in the capital resulting in piling of court cases;

(b) if so, what are the details of vacancies in the Delhi High Court and other lower courts in the capital:

(c) what are the details of vacancies of judges in each High Court in the country, at present; and

(d) what remedial action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) The sanctioned strength of the Delhi High Court is 25 permanent Judges and 8 Additional Judges. At present 22

permanent Judges and 4 Additional Judges are in position. The process of consultation among the concerned Constitutional authorities for filling up the vacancies of Judges in the Delhi High Court is on.

The information regarding Lower Courts in Delhi is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it has been received.

(c) and (d) A statement showing the number of vacancies of Judges in each High Court of the country as on 1-11-1991 is annexed (See fee-low) . The process of consultation among the concerned Constitutional authorities for filling up the existing vacancies of Judges in the High Courts is on,

Statement

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies as on 1.11.1991
1.	Allahabad	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6
3.	Bombay	7
4.	Calcutta	6
5.	Delhi	4
6.	Gauhati	—
7.	Gujarat	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—
9.	Jaamu and Kashmir	—
10.	Karnataka	5
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7
13.	Madras	3
14.	Orissa	—
15.	Patna	5
16.	Punjab and Haryana	2
17.	Rajasthan	—
18.	Sikkim	1
	TOTAL	60

Supreme Court judgement an Anti-defection law

451. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA; Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the various aspects of the Supreme Court judgement delivered on the 12th November, 1991 on the anti-defeotion law: and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto, particularly to the Court decision holding that the decisions of the Presiding Officers under the law could be subjected to judicial review and would not be final under law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM); (a) and (b) The copy of the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on the anti-defection law is being made available to us in a couple of days. It requites detailed examination for any reaction thereto.

Conferring Powers of Court of Records in MRTPC

452. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMFANy AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inadequate powers with the MRTPC, the viola tions are increasing;

(b) if so, whether Government pro pose to grant MRTPC the status of a Court of Records and empower it to prosecute parties violating its order; and